

# Gardenside Gossip

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HOW BLEST THE MAN WHO, IN THESE PEACEFUL  
PLAINS . . .

PLOUGHS HIS PATERNAL FIELD;

Michael Bruce.

Today, not so many plough their paternal fields, for most of us have moved from our childhood homes, and the farmer's son may own but a small city lot. However, the thought behind our quotation still applies. No one is more blest than he who tills a field, large or small.

It may be you give the most of your efforts to producing earlier corn, or juicier melons, than your neighbor. But we'll wager that if you garden at all, somewhere on the plot you till, will be some flowers. Maybe you excuse it by saying it is for 'the lady'. Maybe instead, you grow no vegetables, but delight in the flowers you grow. Or perhaps you have a bigger field, and grow both in large numbers, perhaps with help. It is still the heritage of generations of soil-tilling Americans that takes you into the garden after a day in the city. What a panacea such work is. MORE POWER TO YOU.

WHAT ARE-

ADVANCE

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ALLEGRA

?

AURORA

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They are three new lilies, originating at the Beltsville, Maryland Station of the United States Dep't. of Agriculture.

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At the Longwood Gardens Show of the North American Lily Society large pots of these new lilies were a part of the exhibit sent from Beltsville, and we are sure that all who saw them there will recall them. All three derive from the Potomac Hybrids sent out by the Station some years ago, which have again been crossed with *L. speciosum* forms. They flower here in August, continuing into September even, - tall and very sturdy plants from four to six feet tall. The blooms are quite flat and recurve only slightly at the tips of the segments, and all are from six to eight inches across. The flowers are in spreading heads on long pedicels, the lower of which usually carry two buds, one of which opens ten days later than the first, thus increasing the blooming period.

From our point of view however, and despite the magnificence of the flowers, the chief fact about these new lilies is their ease of culture. They grow readily for us, small bulbs become of flowering size in one year and quickly get very large when they may have 25 blooms in one head. They do not lose their foliage as do their parents. And they are entirely hardy here.

ADVANCE, (46-1-51). White flowers, spotted and flushed with pink.

ALLEGRA, (46-3-20). Pure white flowers, few pink spots.

AURORA, (46-7-50). White, suffused with pink, fading to white.

These new lilies will be offered in the fall GOSSIP. Prices are not yet established, but will be between \$5.00 and \$10.00 per bulb. You may reserve now, subject to your confirmation on receipt of a fixed price, and thus insure against disappointment as the supply is very limited, and orders will be filled in strict rotation as received.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS.

All the plants we offer are grown here, except that in some cases, we have to purchase extra material to fill our orders. The list is not complete, but we believe all are of more than usual value, and many are not found elsewhere.

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UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, all are 60¢ each; 3(alike)for \$1.50.

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ALYSSUM SAXATILE FL.PL. The double flowered form of Basket-of-Gold, is particularly attractive, as it lasts much longer in bloom. Soon makes a foot wide clump.

ANEMONE JAPONICA, EARLY STRAIN. Only a few plants of this August flowering Japanese Anemone at \$1.00 each. Soft pink, 3' tall.  
A. HUPEHENSIS. The Hupeh Anemone may be simply a dwarf and earlier flowering form of the Japanese Anemone. But it is a fine plant for the north, soon making large clumps, and it is full of flowers in late August, and until frost. Bright pink, 2'.

ASTILBE, GERTRUDE BRIX. All the herbaceous Spireas have attractive foliage, above which the flower spikes rise, often to three feet. Perfectly hardy, they like a damp soil in full sun. The foot high clump of foliage is attractive at all times. This is bright pink, with white, and seems from a distance to be a silvery pink. 60¢ each, only, on all Astilbes.

A. GLORIA SUPREME. Huge, bright pink flower spikes.  
A. RED SENTINEL. More slender and less tall. Bright red.  
A. CHINENSIS. This species grows to about two feet, and profusely bears short white spikes in summer.

DELphinium PACIFIC HYBRIDS MIXED. There are no finer Hybrid Larkspurs than these. The flowers are huge, and the colors magnificent. We offer only mixed, year old plants that have flowered once at 75¢ each.

DICENTRA SPECTABILIS. Bleeding Heart is well known, we think. But its use as a shade plant is less known. Try it in high shade, as under trees. It may flower all summer. 75¢ each.

DICTAMNUS ALBUS. The Gasplant or Fraxinella is an old time favorite. Permanent, but needs a year or two to be at its best. Fine foliage, to 2', and tall spikes of white flowers.  
D. - RUBRA. Red form of the preceding, with the same fragrance in flower and foliage. Both colors are 75¢ each.

GEUM, FIRE OPAL. The Avens grow readily in sun, and medium soil. Fine clumps of foliage to a foot of height, and arching stems of 2" wide flowers in a terminal raceme. This is semi-double vivid orange-scarlet, the best and most popular sort.  
G. PRINCESS JULIANA. Similar, but with orange-yellow flowers.

GYPSOPHILA BRISTOL FAIRY. This is the finest Double Baby's-Breath, with large flowers in huge heads of filmy foliage, fine for cutting, and staying in bloom all summer. 75¢ each.  
G. ROSY VEIL. Quite different, as it grows at most a foot high, unless crowded. The flowers are large and a good pink, 75¢.

HEMEROCALLIS, J.A. CRAWFORD. The Daylilies now come in many varieties and almost all colors. This older sort is one of the best. Tall and strong, with bright orange yellow flowers over a long period in July.  
H. MRS. W.H. WYMAN. Similar in color, this one flowers late, and may continue into September.

ABOUT LILIES.

It would not seem right for us to send out a copy of the Gossip, without mentioning Lilies, and altho we have already devoted a page to them, we feel that for those of you who have requested our list of them, and receive this publication instead, some word of explanation is needed.

We have grown the genus Lilium here, from our first year, -1926. They have always been more than a hobby with us, tho it might be argued that at times, they were certainly not a paying venture. For many years we had mostly the wild Lilies of the world to offer, and even when they were produced in our own beds, or those of other enthusiasts, they were still wildlings, but slightly changed if at all, from what they were like where they were at home. They were always lovely, and a challenge to the gardener, and as with so many other native plants of our own country, we knew little about them and their needs. One in particular comes to mind which we understood was very inclined to rot on wet soils, due to its loose flabby bulb. Not til it was learned that it grew naturally in swamps and was loose and flabby because it was necessary to dry it for shipment from Japan, did we ever see *L. japonicum* in its full beauty.

But in recent years, the patient devotion of its cultivators has been repaid many-fold by the new hybrids which have been raised and disseminated, until now it seems we have as many problems as ever, but of a different nature. Should we choose this new sort, or that? And what guarantee do we have that no sooner do we have a good sized lot of some new sort, that it won't be superseded by a better form. To this last the answer is quite frankly, 'none!'. This same question puzzles the gardener as well.

It seems to us that natural selection will soon weed out the poor sorts. Those that are not popular for whatever reason will be dropped. One might say that all lilies are beautiful, and be entirely correct. But in ease of cultivation, freedom from disease and the like, they vary widely and these are important matters to the person asked to pay \$5.00 perhaps, for a bulb, who has been able to buy a tulip for 10¢. Such buyers wish assurance that for their investment, they will receive some reward.

This fact is always in our mind when we select and when we recommend new lilies. We seldom ship bulbs in the spring, for little is gained. But the Fall GOSSIP will offer all the lilies we have, and tell you the truth about them as we see it. Wait for it. And tell your friends interested in lilies, to write us for it, also.

PLANT DESCRIPTIONS.

Eleven years ago, we used this same title and the article which followed dealt with the same man, C.W.Wood. We know that many of you know him from his articles in the garden magazines, for whenever he mentions some plant we list, or even names us in his writing, we immediately get cards and letters indicating that his columns are read. And that is good, for not only does he write interestingly and correctly for the popular magazines. He also writes a similar article regularly for our most prominent trade publication, and while not all nurserymen are botanists, they are all keen observers, if they are worthy of the name at all, and he continues to write, so the editor can't receive any complaints of mis-information.

When we wrote the previous item under the above heading, we pointed out that he, and we as well, were engaged in selling plants by word instead of picture. He is, of course, obligated to interest you so that you will continue to subscribe to the magazine that carries his articles. For our part, we must interest you to the end that you will buy our product for your own garden. We hope that we do as good a job as he in the space we have. For if we do not, we suffer. For his part, he has quite a bit of space to use, and the assurance of a check from the publisher.

The descriptions of plants may vary today from the colored plate, back thru black and white, to the line drawing, the wordy description such as ours, and then at last to the accurate botanical phrases which we confess we do not always understand. Of them all, only the colored reproduction even remotely serves its purpose. In the case of Chrysanthemums, or Roses, it is today a necessity. And it is a fine thing that color is available to make them popular, and that they are popular enough and in demand, to make the use of color possible. But it is questionable that we could find enough interested gardeners to buy enough Painted Daisies, to pay us for the cost of the colored insert we once planned for the GOSSIP, showing the shape, form, and actual color of some of these lovely things. Do you, by chance, have the slightest idea what a single color plate may cost, from the taking of the first photograph, thru preparation of the plates, for several are needed, and then the several impressions, - time thru the press, to show you what a single flower looks like. It varies of course, but for many of us it is prohibitive. The alternative is to try to make you want them by words only. With ample space, this isn't too hard we find. But try holding descriptions to two lines!

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS.

HEUCHERA, GARNET. These named Coral Bells are far better than mixed seedlings in size of bloom and pureness of color, and they permit massing for color effects. Garnet is a reddish pink, not too tall.

H. MATIN BELLS. Similar, but the flowers are much deeper in color.

H. OAKINGTON JEWEL. Taller and stronger than the preceding, but similar in color. One of the best bright pinks.

H. QUEEN OF HEARTS. The best Coral Bell, with fine tall stems, large bells, and the brightest red color. \$1.00 each.

H. SNOWFLAKE. We think this the best white, large bells and pure color. Originated here, and always scarce. \$1.00 each.

HOSTA PLANTIGINEA. Known for years as Funkia subcordata fl. pl. This Plantain Lily soon makes fine clumps of foliage, of a distinct yellow green, and thrives in shade. In September it bears spikes of large white fragrant flowers above the foliage. We offer strong divisions, at regular prices.

IRIS CRISTATA. This American Iris grows about a foot high, and in early June, or late May, it produces large soft blue blooms on short stems. Due to its strong spreading habit, it rapidly carpets poor soil, and we find it useful on banks.

I. MELLITA. Also known as Iris rubro-marginata, this tiny gem is only a few inches high, but bears huge brown-purple flowers. The foliage curves outward like a scimitar blade.

IRIS. We have a number of fine varieties of German Iris, not the latest sorts, but good standard ones, that are fine in any garden. We list them here, for delivery in midsummer.

I. CITY OF LINGOLIN. Gold standards, bright maroon falls.

I. CORONATION. Brilliant deep yellow, almost golden. 40" tall.

I. DOG ROSE. Delicate soft pink to 50" tall.

I. FRIEDA MOHR. Lilac pink standards, darker falls. 42" tall.

I. GUDRUN. A very large pure white.

I. LORD LAMBOURNE. Early, fragrant. Madder crimson and soft rose.

I. MORNING SPLENDOR. Rich red, almost fiery red in sun. 36" tall.

I. NARANJA. A stunning dark yellow self colored flower.

I. PLUIE D'OR. Deep clear yellow. Profusely flowering on 40" stems.

I. PRAIRIE SUNSET. A tan-salmon blend, giving a sunset effect.

I. SABLE. Deepest blue-black violet, large and tall.

I. SHARKSKIN. Very fine pure white, extra large and strong.

I. PAMESES. Honey yellow and pink, a glorious blend of color.

I. THE RED DOUGLASS. An extremely fine red with bright orange beard.

I. TIFFANY. An unusual yellow plicata, with purple stitching.

I. VENUS DE MILO. A fragrant tall white, 42". One of the best.

I. WABASH. White standards and blue falls. Extra good bicolor.

LIATRIS PYCHNOSTACHYNA ALBA. The common purple Kansas Gayfeather is well known, but this white form is most unusual. To 3', with a long head of white flowers in August.

PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS. This evergreen plant is used as a ground cover in shade. It is nice to front evergreens, also.

POPPIES. Oriental Poppies are of easy culture in any deep light soil, and they give astounding color in June. Our collection includes most of the best sorts, and is in the beds in the field, for shipment in July and later, only.

P. BETTY ANN. Beautifully crinkled LaFrance pink, unspotted.

P. CERISE BEAUTY. A reddish pink, which shimmers in sunlight.

P. CHEFFRIQ. Clear shell pink, with a bright red basal spot.

P. JEANNE MAWSON. A very large, lovely peach pink, and strong.

P. JOHN 3RD. Smaller, daintily crinkled coral pink flower.

P. MRS. PERRY. The old standby. Salmon pink, large and strong.

P. ROSE BEAUTY. A true, rich rose pink.

P. SPOTLESS. It is Mrs. Perry, but without any basal markings.

P. WARLORD. Best of the new dark reds, deep clear color.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS.

## Plant descriptions,-con.

PHLOX SUBULATA, BLUE HILL. Still the very best blue Ground Phlox, or Moss Pink. Good deep color, strong growing.

P.-BRILLIANT. A strong growing, very bright pink.

P.-PERDUE'S PURITY. A small growing, very clear white form.

PHLOX. Garden Phlox have long been favorites, and we usually have a good lot of the following best kinds.

P.BRIGADIER. Bright red, or holly-red, with darker eye.

P.CHARLES CURTIS. Sunset red, and does not fade. Huge heads.

P.ELIZABETH ARDEN. Not tall, to 30" with huge florets of a soft lilac pink, with cerise eye. A pastel triumph.

P.MARIE LOUISE. The very best white, in our opinion.

P.PROGRESS. Soft lavender blue, with darker eye. Best blue.

P.PRIME MINISTER. White, lightly suffused red. Bright red eye.

P.SIR JOHN FALSTAFF. A giant in size, and rich salmon pink color.

PHLOX DIVARICATA, SNOWFLAKE. The May-flowering Phlox grow a foot high, and carpet thickly, with good foliage after the flowers are gone. This is by far the best white form.

P.-SPRING SKIES. Opens dark blue, but when fully open, the effect is of a mass of soft blue.

PLATYCODON MARIESII, PINK. The Chinese Balloon Flowers are fine in the garden, as they are permanent, and flower late in summer. This form doesn't grow too tall, 30", and has pink flowers.

P.-WHITE. This is a fine white form, without blue striping.

POTENTILLA TOMMASINIANUS. This grey foliaged plants will carpet dry soils in full sun, and in May, with the Moss Pinks, it will be a sheet of soft yellow every morning. We ship strong sods, to be divided and reset, at \$1.00 each.

PRIMULA POLYANTHUS. Common Primrose. A good strain of this favorite spring flower, in mixed colors.

PYRETHRUM. The Painted Daisies have long been a specialty here, and we have about the only collection in this country. They are difficult to ship in early spring, and we much prefer fall, but so many demands come to us, that we offer them for delivery, in May, after growth has well started. Give them full sun, a deep cool soil, cut back after flowering, and then water, to start new attractive growth, and get them thru the summers heat. Divide every few years.

P.BETTY. Double lavender pink flowers, lighter center. Late. \$1.00.

P.BUCKEYE. Dbl. Dark reddish pink, with lighter center. \$1.00.

P.CHERRY GLOW. Dbl. Quite like Buckeye, but lighter. \$1.00.

P.E.M. ROBINSON. Single soft rose pink. One of the best. 60¢ each.

P.GALT BEAUTY. Dbl. Light rose pink, larger than most. \$1.00.

P.GALT GIANT. Single bright red, large size. 60¢ each.

P.HELEN. Dbl. Soft rose pink, of easy culture, and strong growth. \$1.

P.HUNTINGTON'S SCARLET. Single dark red flowers. Dainty. 60¢ each.

P.JEAN. Double, deep rose outer, slightly lighter center. \$1.00.

P.LADY PHYLLIS. Dbl. Branched stems, deep rose flowers. \$1.00.

P.LILLIE MORGAN. Partly double white, much branched stems. \$1.00.

P.LOUISE. Dbl. Much resembles Helen, but white center. \$1.00.

P.MRS. BLISS. Single. Unusual orange pink. Smaller fls in quantity. 60¢.

P.RED PYGMY. An unusual plant in that it grows but a foot high.

Single bright red flowers, just above the foliage. 60¢ each.

P.ROSE MIST. Very double deep rose, approaching red. \$1.00.

P.SEASHELL. Double, lovely soft pink. Stems well branched. \$1.00.

SCABIOSA, CONSTANCY. This perennial Scabious is hardy and persistent. Dark blue, perfect flowers. Helped by extra water all during the flowering period in summer. \$1.00 each.

Keep this in mind then when you find it hard to understand what we are writing about; when you find fls. for flowers; 3' after a name,-does it mean height, spread, or size of the flower itself? When we say one plant has 'bright pink double flowers with lighter center'; while the next may say almost the same thing about another sort. How would you attempt to describe two very similar sorts, which nevertheless are not exactly alike, when seen in bloom side by side? Would you stress that one has its flowers on branched stems, while the other is apt to have but one or three flowers to a stem? Or that one plant is of easy culture, while another may be far lovelier? All these are pertinent to the plant being described, and may be of interest to you, the purchaser. What we are trying to find out is, what do you want to know about a plant, that can be told in a few words?

Familiarity,-more than forty years of it,-makes it even harder for us to have your viewpoint in mind. Suppose you had grown Delphinium in some quantity ever since 1916, with a few years out for wars, wouldn't you find it hard to say new things about them? We expect to have nearly 30,000 of them in pots before the spring is over. Or suppose you can walk one hundred yards to some woodland, to find the following, Cinnamon and Interrupted Ferns, passing Ostrich and Sensitive on the way. Lady Fern grows here too, and just at the further side, a few Royal Fern. Also under the trees are Painted Trillium, one of the few colonies at this low elevation; Trientalis; Uvularia; Coptis; Dentaria; Medeola; Maianthemum; Arisaema; and Apocynum. And as we know and recognize these things even from roots which we dig when the tops have killed down, is it any wonder that some of our attempts to make you see them are futile, or descriptions not graphic.

Perhaps we have said enough along these lines, and it would be better to devote a paragraph to another subject quite apart from that under descriptions. If these plants are so common nearby, and apparently easily found, why then are they priced as high as they are? First of all, how many persons do you think we have who can go to this nearby woodland and dig all of the plants named? At any time, only two, and in the dormant period, only one. Moreover, if one is careless in digging the Trillium he will spoil four, to get one. To dig either Osmunda Fern requires the use of a sharpened eight pound spade, and a good clump may weigh several pounds, before being freed of soil. One item we offer will require 100 miles of driving at least to obtain. And so it goes. What do you think?

### NATIVE PLANTS IN THE GARDEN.

There seem to be several general groups of people who buy the wild plants of our fields and woods. First, and most common, perhaps are those with botanical tastes, who may not know a plant, and wish to see it, and if possible to establish it in a plot especially prepared for it. Then there is the person with some special problem, as intense shade, or poor dry soil who is looking for anything which will do well under such conditions. Last of all, the gardener who likes all plants, and will try to grow as many as possible, whether from Vermont or China.

All of these are welcome customers. We have much in common with all of you. In fact, anyone who wishes really to grow any plant, we consider a friend. Our one dislike is for the person who may definitely not have a place for some particular item, yet persists in trying to grow it. We well recall that many years ago, we visited in a town in which lived a customer who had bought largely of our native Orchids, and of asking our host if we might see those grounds. We found the home at the top of a terrace looking over the town, and there at the edge of a forty foot cliff, under Hemlock and small trees, was one of the sorriest looking specimens of the Showy Ladyslipper ever. So far indeed from the cool deep swampy areas it loves, with no hope of surviving the winter. The location was more to the liking of the Moccasin Flower, thriving nearby.

Yet in our nearby city, a gardening friend with a rocky ledge area sloping to the south, and well covered with small trees and shrubs, was able to establish all of our native Orchids and many more plants so that they actually increased in size, simply by consideration of their needs.

It is of those needs that we write. No one can approximate exactly the conditions under which certain plants may be found. Often times, it is unnecessary. We knew a drainage ditch across a wide meadow, which years ago was carpeted with Cardinal Flower, literally by the thousand. In spring for a brief period, they were under three feet of water. Then they were only dry for a short period in late summer, when they were a blaze of glory. Yet we find that we grow Lobelia cardinalis best in rather dry soil, in slight shade, and that in similar wet conditions to those in which it grows naturally, it is commonly killed out in winter. Use moderation in attempting to naturalize plants. If they like the place you put them in, they will thrive. If not they may move, as our colony of Fringed Gentian is now across a ravine and a hundred yards from the spot where we first established it.

### HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS.

THYMUS SERPYLLUM ALBUS. This is the very prostrate Thyme, so often used for carpeting poor dry soils, and between paving stones on terraces. We sell good sized sods for dividing and resetting, rather than individual plants. White fls. \$1.00.  
T.- COCCINEUS. Same, with bright red flowers. \$1.00 per sod.  
T.- LANUGINOSUS. Wooly Thyme. Attractive low mounds of grey wooly foliage; blackens if walked on. \$1.00 per sod.

TROLLIUS. The Globe Flowers are very permanent, and thrive on slightly damp soils in full sun. The foliage is striking, and the large rounded flowers appear in May. Height and brightness of color vary. Some flower again in late summer.  
T. EXCELSIOR. Tall and strong. Bright orange red flowers.  
T. FIRE GLOBE. Semi-double bright orange, quite round.  
T. LICHTBALL. Orange yellow, very large and globe shaped.  
T. LODDIGEST. Tall, late, smaller bright orange fls. partly open.  
T. ORANGE GLOBE. Flattened bright orange flowers, very large.  
T. SALAMANDER. Tall, late. Dbl. orange, huge in size, never open fully.

VERONICA, ICICLE. This white flowered Speedwell, grows about two feet high and is lovely in midsummer, so cool in color.  
V. LONGIFOLIA SUBSESSILIS. The long-time favorite has thick lush dark green foliage, and in August the 30" stems are topped with large spikes of dark blue flowers.  
V. MINUET. Quite prostrate, but the stems to a foot of height. Bright pink flowers over attractive leathery green foliage.

VIOLA, MAGGIE MOTT. This lovely Viola belongs in the cornuta group, and in size and form much resembles a pansy. But these Violas are truly perennial, and this sort has been grown for perhaps a hundred years in England, where it originated, and whence our stock came many years ago. The inch to two inch wide flowers are a soft lavender, delightfully fragrant, and on good stems for picking. Give it extra care and water to keep it flowering, and divide it annually for permanence.  
V. ROYAL PURPLE. This similar variety has dark purple flowers. We found it in Canada years ago, and believe it the best of its kind. With us, young plants begin flowering in May, and continue all summer, becoming a foot high mound, and twice as wide. Divide annually for best results.  
BOTH THESE VIOLAS ARE, 50¢ each; 5 or more(alike), for 35¢ each.

V. ODORATA, ROSINA. This is the true Fragrant Violet, and in a good rose pink color, the only one of its kind. Flowers profusely in spring, and often again in late summer.

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### PACIFIC GIANT DELphinium.

Each year, we grow for local planting, a quantity of these fine hybrid Larkspur in peat pots. Such plants, when put into the ground in May, will begin flowering in August, and they are very much appreciated at that time, and of course they will again flower the following June. Moreover, we grow them by color, so that you may select just what you want. They do vary slightly.

PLANTS FROM PEAT POTS, ready in May, 25¢ each; 5(alike), for \$1.00.

ASTOLAT. Pinkish shades, ranging from pale blush to deep rose.  
BLUE BIRD. Clear medium blue, with white bee.  
BLUE JAY. True medium blue, with black bee.  
CAMELIARD. Lavender, or softest blues, with white bee.  
GALAHAD. Clear white flowers of giant size, and glistening texture.  
SUMMER SKIES. Clearest light blue, with white bee.

NATIVE PLANTS.

The hardy perennial plants of our fields and woods have long been used for gardens, particularly those with partial shade as a problem. Too, they are attractive collectors items for the enthusiastic gardener, who may wish to try his hand with the more difficult and rare species.

None of these plants are in cultivation here. Many are so common in our own woodland, as to make this unnecessary. Others are grown for us, particularly those which under new Conservation Laws must be cultivated before sale. For that reason, orders for these plants must be placed in advance of your arrival, if you wish to pick them up.

ALSO, CERTAIN OF THESE PLANTS ARE BEST SHIPPED DURING A LATER DORMANT PERIOD, WHICH WILL BE NOTED ON YOUR ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

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ALL NATIVE PLANTS ARE 50¢ EACH; 10(alike) for \$3.50.  
Except as noted.

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ACTAEA ALBA. The White Baneberry grows about 30" high, good foliage in shade. Fuzzy white flowers; large white berries.  
A.-RUBRA. Differs only in having bright red berries.

ANEMONE CANADENSIS. The Windflower often covers wet spots on road edges with attractive foliage. 2' high. White flowers.  
A.-QUINQUEFOLIA. The Wood Anemone grows only a few inches high.  
A.-VIRGINIANA. Thimble Weed. Solitary plant of woodland, to 3'. Yellow white flower, and cylindrical seed pods, hence the name.

APOCYNUM ANDROSAEMIFOLIUM. The Spreading Dogbane grows in waste land, stands 30" high, pendant pink bells, below the branches.

AQUILEGIA CANADENSIS. Columbine. Bright red flowers in May, will carpet rocky ledges here. To 2' high.

ARALIA RACEMOSA. Spikenard. May grow to 6', with very large leaves. Small white flowers in umbels, brownish berries.

ARISAEMA TRIPHYLLUM. Jack-in-the-Pulpit. Almost too well known to need description. Easily grown in partial shade.

ASARUM CANADENSE. Wild Ginger. Excellent ground cover in shade. Large round green leaves, above prostrate stems.

ASTER NOVAE-ANGLIAE. New England Aster. To 4', flowering in fall purple, rarely shading to pink flowers in large heads.

CALLA PALUSTRIS. Wild Calla or Water Arum. Trailing plant, native to bogs. White flower. Use in pond margins and wet places.

CALTHA PALUSTRIS. Marsh Marigold, or locally Cowslip. This plant will carpet wet meadows in May with a sheet of gold. Strong green foliage, often eaten as 'greens' when young.

## Native Plants in the Garden,-con.

Soil types are important too, and many plants have a dislike for what would seem to be a good soil, but will thrive in stony hard banks, or even in broken stone at the foot of a cliff. In part this may be that on such soils they are less disturbed by animals, or the competition of other plants, but also such soils may be cool where the roots can spread under stones. Moreover, such soils are also dry during the summer months, a condition that many native plants demand. We find the Trillium growing in open woodland, in quite damp soil in spring, yet when one looks for them in midsummer, the same spot is heavily shaded by the foliage which was lacking in spring, and the soil intensely dry.

Near us is an open pasture, full of limestone outcroppings, heavily pastured, and without shade. It is a condition in which no one would attempt to naturalize a plant yet each spring the base of those ledges is a blaze of red from the native Columbine growing there. For such effects, in cultivation, much care and thought are necessary, yet this plant will thrive in the garden. This applies as well to the Bearberry, which will find a place for its roots in a rocky crevice, and gradually carpet the most exposed hilltop, or rocky island. But to establish the plant in similar conditions may be impossible, while on dry rather poor soil, it will spread madly.

Shade has already been mentioned. Many woodland plants are found in areas that are open to the sun in spring, yet with summer are heavily shaded, and growth is entirely stopped. This is true of many of the native Violets, particularly those that trail as do V.canadensis and V.pubescens. These, when planted in a partly shaded garden will grow and flower the summer thru. And this is often true as well, with Dentaria, and Clintonia even with Mitchella.

Altitude is also important, more so than many realize. Our fields here in the Champlain Valley are little over one hundred feet above sea level. Yet within a few miles east rise the highest peaks of the Green Mountains. One might reason that a plant which can thrive on these high hills, would surely be hardy in the Valley, yet there are many plants which are found at 1000 feet of elevation, that are most uncommon here, -and vice versa. And if this is true here, how much more it is true as one moves south. It isn't winter cold that kills many woodland plants. It is the debilitating effect of summer warmth and humidity which weakens them. And this humidity is entirely different than the moisture found on the rocks and ledges at high elevations, where grow some of our finest ferns, and Saxifrages. This is a cold moisture, and the air is always cool.

## Native Plants in the Garden,-con.

This matter of elevation is even more pronounced, still further south. In the Carolinas, on the tops of the high peaks of the Blue Ridge, we find many of the same plants that are native about us here. Few of them thrive however, at lower elevations there.

And last of all, soils. Not the difference between a heavy clay, and a sandy loam, but the matter of acidity or alkalinity. The observant see many evidences of the effect of different soils, beyond the common one of the part acidity plays in growing such things as Laurel and Rhododendron. Why, for instance does the Madonna Lily thrive in a small area along the south shore of Lake Erie, and give so much trouble here on a very similar limestone soil. This is a question we cannot answer. But in a similar vein, why do Pyrethrum of the same varieties, obtained from an alkaline soil such as is found in some sections of Ohio, take several years to become adjusted to our soil, which is neutral or slightly below pH?

It isn't our purpose to confuse you or to keep you from buying these Native Plants we offer. Rather, we hope to impress on you the need for cultivation, and an increased knowledge of their needs. This was the reason we served on the Committee which set up the legislation passed by the State of Vermont a few years ago. We felt that cultivation would both increase our knowledge, and also in time adapt our wild things to garden conditions. For many years, we grew the Showy Ladyslipper in a shade house here, and we found that we could even divide and increase the plant like many another. Yet in competition with plants dug from the wild, we could not economically continue to do so, and the shade house came down. And why has no real attempt ever been made to raise seedlings of the Orchids, and perhaps to hybridize them? There seems to be no reason why it cannot be done. We know of but one student in a college with facilities for such research, who did any work on this matter. She failed to achieve immediate results, and the work was dropped. We suggest a renewal of this interest to anyone equipped to carry it on.

On the other hand, many of our wild plants are of quite easy culture. They lend themselves readily to planting along the north side of a building, or under a large tree. If your home is next to an open field many of the stronger things, like the Asters and the Meadowrues may spread there. Or if you have a thicket along an edge, with small trees and shrubs, try some of the Ferns, the Orchids, Violas, and the Dicentras.

NATIVE PLANTS.

CAMPANULA ROTUNDIFOLIA. Harebell. Tiny blue bells on slender stems, almost all summer. Found on rocky ledges, in sun.

CHELONE GLABRA. White Turtlehead. Grows to 3', close head of closed white flowers in late summer. For damp soils.

CHIMAPHILA UMBELLATA. Pipsisswa. Small evergreen plant, for shade. Attractive foliage topped by umbels of pink flowers.

CHIOGNES HISPIDULA. Creeping Snowberry. Evergreen creeping plant with white fruits. Damp, peaty soil, in part shade.

CLAYTONIA VIRGINICA. Spring Beauty. Earliest spring plant of open woodland, pink flowers. A tiny bulb, sent in summer.

CLEMATIS VIRGINIANA. We like best the name, Old Man's Beard. Vine which trails over roadside walls and shrubs, with white flowers in summer, and filmy grey seedheads, all fall.

CLINTONIA BOREALIS. Blue-bead. Common in mossy woodland. Large soft green leaves, yellow flowers and blue, bead like fruits.

COPTIS TRIFOLIA. Goldthread. Carpets mossy woodland in partial shade. Yellow roots, used for dye and in early medicine.

CORNUS CANADENSIS. Bunchberry. This little Dogwood, stands 6-9" high, and often carpets partly shaded areas. Large white fls.

DENTARIA DIPHYLLO. Crinkleroot. Foliage to 12", will carpet a damp spot in partial shade. White flowers.

DICENTRA CANADENSIS. Squirrel Corn. Tiny finely divided foliage and yellow white flowers in early spring, on 6" stems. Shade.

D. CUCULLARIA. Dutchman's Breeches. Similar, but flowers differ.

Both are bulbs, sent in July, or later.

EUPATORIUM PERfoliatum. Boneset. Common to wet meadows. May be 3' tall, with round heads of gray-white flowers.

E. PURPUREUM. Joe-Pye-Weed. In wet meadows and ditches, usually not over 4', with large heads of purple flowers. Strong.

E. RUGOSUM. White Snakeroot. Most refined of the group, from open woodland with clear white flowers. Seldom tall.

Gaultheria procumbens. Wintergreen. Esteemed as a ground cover, and for its aromatic leaves and berries. 3-5" high.

GENTIANA ANDREWSI. Closed Gentian. Usually in damp partly shaded areas, but thrives in cultivation. 12-15". Dark blue flowers.

G. CRINITA. Fringed Gentian. We do NOT have plants to offer, but always have seed, which should be scattered where it is to be naturalized. Available til April, and again in Oct. \$1.00, pkt.

GERANIUM ROBERTIANUM. Herb Robert. Common in open woodland, where it seeds and spreads widely.

HEPATICA ACUTILOBA. Sharplobe Hepatica. This and the following differ in leaf form and distribution, tho both are the well loved woodland flower of spring. Open rocky woodland.

H. TRILOBA. Roundlobe Hepatica. Pink, blue, or white flowers in profusion in April and May. Fine foliage in summer.

HOUSTONIA CAERULFA. Bluet. Often carpet open damp pasture slopes in earliest spring. Easy in any damp soil.

IRIS VERSICOLOR. Blue Flag. Common on brook edges, and of easy culture. Fine to naturalize.

NATIVE PLANTS.

LINNAEA BOREALIS. Twinflower, sometimes called Deer-Vine, is a trailing evergreen vine, thriving in peaty or woodland soil.

LOBELIA CARDINALIS. The Cardinal Flower, usually found growing by brooksides is a tall spike of brightest red in late summer.

MAIANthemum CANADENSE. Wild Lily of the Valley is very common in moist woodlands. Its small leaves carpet large areas, and the tiny tuft of flowers is followed by spotted berries.

MEDEOla VIRGINICA. Cucumber Root. A stem to a foot of height, topped with attractive foliage, and yellow white flowers.

MITCHELLA REPENS. Partridge Berries often thrive in cultivation liking partial shade, a moist soil, not too rich.

MITELLA DIPHYLLA. Bishop's Cap. Fine for foliage, and white flowers. The plant rapidly carpets large areas in partial shade.

POLYGALA PAUCIFOLIA. Fringed Polygala thrives in open woodland and carpets large areas. Very attractive in May when its purple flowers appear in profusion. Only some 6" high.

PYROLA ELLIPTICA. Shinleaf. Two rounded leaves growing out of rotted evergreen needles, and a fragrant spike of pink flowers.

SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS. Bloodroot grows in road edges, on rocky banks and in open moist woodland. Large white flowers, over attractive blue-white foliage. Summer or fall delivery.

SARRACENIA PURPUREA. The Pitcher Plant comes from deep sphagnum bogs, but can be grown in damp shaded soil.

SAXIFRAGA CANADENSIS. This little Saxifrage carpets ledges with white about us in May. Easy in full sun.

SEPDUM ACRE. Often called Gold Moss, this too carpets ledges in full sun, but with golden yellow.

SISYRINCHIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM. Blue-eyed Grass is not a grass, but an Iris. Grows readily in damp soil, in sun.

SMILACINA RACEMOSA. False Spikenard. Tall arching stems to 3'. Flowers white in a terminal raceme, berries red. Easy culture.

THALICTRUM DIOICUM. Early Meadowrue. Easily grown foliage plant, to 2' high. Greenish yellow flowers in May.

T. POLYGAMUM. Tall Meadowrue. Strong growing, to 8', with attractive foliage and large heads of yellow white flowers.

TIARELLA CORDIFOLIA. Foam-flower. Much like the Mitella, and is even better for carpeting shady areas. Plentiful white flowers.

TRIDENTALIS BOREALIS. The Starflower grows in open woodland, to 9" with a whorl of leaves at stem top, and white flowers.

TRILLIUM. All Trillium are offered in the Fall GOSSIP.

UVULARIA PERfoliATA. Wood Merrybells. Easily grown in part shade. 18" stems, with drooping yellow bells, 1" long.

VIOLA BLANDA. Sweet White Violet. From shaded woodlands, where it will carpet with fragrant white flowers over a long period.

V. CANADENSIS. White flowers with yellow base, outside purple.

V. CUCULLATA. Marsh Violet, common to open wet areas, is strong growing, with excellent foliage. Not fragrant. Flowers blue.

V. PUBESCENS. Downy Yellow Violet. With V. canadensis, in dry woodlands and of easy culture. Bright yellow flowers.

V. ROTUNDIFOLIA. Roundleaf Yellow Violet. From deep cool woods in mountains. Very attractive, bright yellow flowers.

Native Plants in the Garden,-con.

Have you a damp and slightly shaded area? Plant it with the big ferns, like the Royal, Cinnamon, and Ostrich, and edge it with Caltha, Anemone canadensis, and Lobelia. A slight rise of dry stony soil will often be just right for the Hay-scented Fern, and a damp spot below, may suit the Bluets.

But perhaps your interest is in the lovely native Orchids, yet you do not have a pine woods, a sphagnum bog, or open cool woodland, so often mentioned. Can you not plant a south border with tall shrubs, so placed as to leave areas between them that will be shaded, yet not covered with foliage in summer, or full of roots? Perhaps too, there is opportunity for water, and a small pool can be made, which can overflow slightly. Or even if the ground slopes, so that one end is more damp. You may find it necessary to change the soil, but if you have six inches or more of depth, without an impervious layer below, you can mix it well with some peatmoss, and some sedge peat, or even just plain leafmold. Put the dry ground sorts, like the Moccasin Flower there, -altho it does grow in sphagnum bogs, and near the moisture, the other Cypripedium, Calopogon, Habenarias and Pogonia. In between will grow the others. None like really wet feet, and often just the least trickle from a hose during the driest weather will be all that is needed for success. Most like a leaf mulch, or perhaps Pine needles, as does Cyp. acaule, and Epipactis, and Habenaria ciliaris.

But maybe you have just a small city lot, without shade, and without too much room to spare anywhere. Try Ferns, like the Lady Fern, Marginal Shield, Christmas Fern, and even the Maidenhair, along the shaded side. Under the evergreen planting, you will likely have, try Arisaema and the Actaeas. Asarum, Mitchella, Mitella, and Polygala, may carpet there. If you have an acid soil, and grow Rhododendron, plant under them the Pipsissewa; Chimaphila, Coptis and particularly Gaultheria and Pyrola. Plant a big shrub in a corner, and about it the Smilacina and Uvularia, and Medeola.

In such an article as this, it is not possible to give attention to the use of all our native plants, nor is it our intention to do so. Part of the problem, you must solve for yourself, for two reasons. The primary one is that it is good for you to do so. Go to your library and find Mrs. Dana, and Matthews, and the Fern Lovers Companion, and perhaps a copy of Bog-trotting for Orchids. All of these are long out of print. Let us simply say that our knowledge of your conditions can never exceed your own, and you can best solve your problems.

### BOG-TROTTING AND BOTANIZING.

We hear much, nowadays, about Bird-watching, and we consider it good fun, and even engage in it on occasion. But there is another outside occupation which can be given the above title, which seems to have many less devotees than in the past. Perhaps it is because so many more people do not have easy access to the wilds. And it is also possible that there are more who go into the woods and fields to enjoy the native wildflowers than we think, and that the aging of those with whom we once enjoyed such activities is why we hear less about it. Perhaps too, we no longer feel like hiking thru swamps, or climbing ledges.

In any case, it is a most rewarding pastime. Elsewhere we mentioned a little book called 'Bog-trotting for Orchids'. We knew the author and his companion on many of his 'trots', and how happy he was to put aside the cares of his city life and come to Vermont to wander about in the swamps of this Valley. We knew another elderly professor who found a most unusual hybrid fern on a steep inclined ledge which in later years afforded another man a constant challenge, for with him we combed that ledge inch by inch never finding what we sought, but happy nevertheless.

With that same companion we climbed high in the Green Mountains, looking on one set of cliffs for the rarest of our ferns, and for *Pinguicula* and *Saxifraga oppositifolia*, while on other cliffs and rock-slides we found the Bitter Vetches and the Wine-leaf Cinquefoil, and *Saxifraga aizoon*. Further back still we recall the elderly companion who taught the plants of the lake shore, and the lowland river.

We urge it on you as a hobby. You need only some good book on the subject, and they do still exist. Two are mentioned elsewhere. It isn't necessary to take a plant up, - a bird watcher doesn't need to kill the bird he enjoys watching. Identify the plant, and then look for it again elsewhere. And as you gain in knowledge, you will find yourself looking for the really rare things such as *Arethusa* and *Calypso*. For the Fragrant Fern. For the Green Dragon, for Grass of Parnassus and the Narrow-leaved Gentian.

You may get hot and tired, and scratched and bruised. In the bogs you will get wet and definitely muddy. But we venture that long after the memories of these discomforts have faded, you'll remember the day you found the only colony of the Climbing Fern known in Vermont.

### NATIVE FERNS.

With but few exceptions, all our ferns are found in shade, making them useful for planting such areas about the home. For the most part, they are of easy culture in any good soil.

\*ADIANTUM PEDATUM. Maidenhair Fern. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50.

ASPIDIUM BOOTTII. Boot's Shield Fern. 50¢ each.

A. CLINTONIANUM. Clinton's Wood Fern. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50

A. CRISTATUM. Crested Wood Fern. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50

A. FILIX-MAS. Male Fern. Very rare and uncommon. \$1.00 each.

A. GOLDIANUM. Goldie's Wood Fern. Rare, very strong, large. \$1.00.

\*A. MARGINALE. Evergreen Wood Fern. Fine easy sort. 50¢; 10-\$3.50.

A. NOVEBORACENSE. New York Fern. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50.

A. SPINULOSUM. Toothed Wood Fern. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50.

A. SPINULOSUM DILATATUM. Mountain Wood Fern. \$1.00 each.

A. THELYPTERIS. Marsh Fern. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50.

ASPLENIUM ACROSTICHOIDES. Silver Spleenwort. 50¢ each; 10-\$3.50/

A. ANGUSTIFOLIUM. Narrowleaf Spleenwort. 50¢ each.

A. FILIX-FOEMINA. Lady Fern. Easy and lovely. 50¢; 10 for \$3.50.

\*A. PLATYNEURON. Ebony Spleenwort. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50.

\*A. TRICHOMANES. Maidenhair Spleenwort. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50

\*CAMPTOSAURUS RHIZOPHYLLUS. Walkingleaf Fern. 50¢ each.

\*CYSTOPTERIS BULBIFERA. Bladder Fern. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50.

\*C. FRAGILIS. Fragile Bladder Fern. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50.

DICKSONIA PUNCTILOBULA. Hay-scented Fern. Usually in full sun. Carpets waste areas. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50.

ONOCLEA SENSIBILIS. Sensitive Fern. Damp areas. 50¢ each; 10-\$3.50.  
O. STRUTHIOPTERIS. Ostrich Fern. Stately tall sort, easy in wet soil, full sun. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50.

OSMUNDA CINNAMOMEA. Cinnamon Fern. 50¢ each.

O. CLAYTONIANA. Interrupted Fern. 50¢ each.

OSMUNDA REGALIS. Royal Fern. Magnificent as specimen. 50¢/

\*PELLAEA ATROPURPUREA. Cliff Brake. \$1.50 each.

\*PHEGOPTFRIS DRYOPTERIS. Oak Fern. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50.

\*P. HEXAGONOPTERA. Broad Beech Fern. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50.

\*P. POLYPODIOIDES. Long Beech Fern. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50.

\*POLYPODIUM VULGARE. Common Polypody. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50.

POLYSTICHUM ACROSTICHOIDES. Christmas Fern. 50¢ each; 10-\$3.50.  
\*P. BRAUNII. Braun's Holly Fern. Loveliest native fern. Ours are cultivated plants. \$1.00 each.

\*WOODSIA ILVENSIS. Rusty Woodsia. Full sun. 50¢ each; 10-\$3.50.

\*W. OBTUSA. Blunt-lobed Woodsia. Partial shade. 50¢ each; 10-\$3.50.

WOODWARDIA VIRGINICA. Virginia Chain Fern. 50¢ each; 10-\$3.50.

\*ROCK GARDEN FERNS. The ferns thus marked may be used in the shaded Rock Garden, or if so noted, in sun. They are either small or are not rampant growers.

HARDY NATIVE ORCHIDS.

In recent years, interest in our native Orchids has grown, and certain states, notably Vermont, have moved to protect them from eradication. Certain of the following must either be obtained from other states, or must be grown in cultivation. We have sources for those not available here, and those protected in Vermont, are from cultivated beds. As members of the group responsible for the legislation mentioned, we urge you to give these plants the best possible care.

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APLECTRUM HYEMALE. Putty-root, or Adam-and-Eve. Two putty like roots, joined, give this one common name. May grow to a foot at best, the leaves to 7" and the yellowish brown flowers on a bare stem. Rich loam, in shade. 75¢ each.

CALOPOGON PULCELLUS. Grass Pink. Common in sphagnum bogs. To a foot of height, attractive pink flower on a slender stem. Not too difficult in damp shade. 75¢ each.

CYPRIPEDIUM ACAULE. Moccasin Flower. Bright pink 'slippers' on a bare stem, above two attractive leaves. 60¢ each.  
C.- ALBUM. The rare white form of the preceding is offered for delivery only in late summer and fall at \$2.50, bud.  
C. ARLETINUM. Ram's Head Ladyslipper. Single greenish-brown, crimson, and white flower of odd shape, on a foot high stem. Found in moist rocky woodland. \$2.50 each.  
C. CANDIDUM. Small white Ladyslipper. Found in New York and west but perfectly hardy. We have arranged for a trade, to give us a small quantity next fall, and offer them at \$2.50, bud.  
C. PARVIFLORUM. Smaller Yellow Ladyslipper. Tiny bright yellow sac, and deep brown sepals. Easy in cool deep soil. 60¢ bud.  
C. PUBESCENTS. Larger Yellow Ladyslipper. Lighter in color, and twice as large as the preceding. Easy in open woodland, but not under evergreens. Also swamps, on tussocks. 60¢ per bud.  
C. SPECTABILE. Showy Ladyslipper. Our finest native plant. May be two feet high, with huge pink and white sac-like flowers, on tall stems, with attractive foliage. 75¢ per strong bud.

EPIPACTIS PUBESCENTS. Attractive little plant, with green leaves veined with white, and commonly called Rattlesnake Plantain. White flowers in dense spikes. 60¢ each.

HABENARIA BLEPHARIGLOTTIS. White Fringed Orchid. Tall, fragrant white spikes in late summer. Wet cool bogs. \$1.00 each.

H. CILIARIS. Yellow Fringed Orchid. Part shade, and sandy soil. Hardy, but from the Carolina Mountains. 60¢ per bud.

H. FIMBRIATA. Large Purple Fringed Orchid. Wet bogs and meadows in late summer. Fragrant. 75¢ per bud.

H. PSYCODES. Like the preceding, but earlier and smaller. 75¢.

LIPARIS LOESELLI. Twayblade. Broad leaves; yellowish green or whitish flowers. Wet meadows. 75¢ each.

ORCHIS SPECTABILIS. Showy Orchis. From moist rich open woodland where it carpets. Light green leaves, pink flowers. 75¢ each.

POGONIA OPHIOGLOSSOIDES. From sphagnum bogs, where it is common running thru the moss. Pink flowers. 60¢ each.

SPIRANTHES CERNUA. Ladies Tresses. Common little orchid of wet fields, white flowers on short stems in late summer. 60¢ each.

TREES AND SHRUBS BY MAIL.

It may seem strange to many of you to buy such things thru the mail, altho you do have salesmen come to the door, and do get catalogs of them, and realize that they may be and are shipped. Nurseries are now so much more plentiful and the use of the automobile has made them so much more accessible that many of you cannot visualize the day when practically all such material had to be packed for train shipment.

It seems to us that it is unwise to send the more common things by mail or express. Usually one can buy Bridal Wreath and Maples, Globe Cedars and Apple trees locally, at the expense of a little time and a pleasant drive. We often have people stop here to ask for a tree to take home, 'from Vermont' and while we are glad to supply them at the proper seasons, often we feel it best to say that they can get the same plant nearby their home, in a larger size than they can carry, and very probably in better condition when it arrives at destination.

But the local nursery cannot grow all the good plants, and lack of demand for some make them uneconomical in many cases. As for example, no one from our area has ever asked us for Korean Boxwood, altho we have grown it for quite some time. And it is such things as this which can best be disseminated by mail. There may be but one person in a good sized town who will want Bearberry or Pyracantha Kasan, and to that one person a source is important. Which is why there will always be nurseries that grow such things in small numbers and sell them over wide areas. And we might add that it is difficult for us to reach that only occasional customer, and we would appreciate it if you would tell your gardening friends about us.

In more recent years, it has become more difficult to send woody plant material widely thruout the country. One primary reason is in curtailment of Railway service and the limitations of Parcel Post as applied to package sizes. Another factor is the ever increasing number of Plant Quarantines, which have to be observed. In at least one state, California, we find it necessary to send plants entirely at the purchasers risk, as they are so often held at inspection points until killed. We have similar problems in obtaining needed plant material from other areas, a fact that we find our customers have little knowledge of. We respect the efforts to restrict the movement of infested or diseased material despite its effect on us in time and money expended.

## Trees and Shrubs by Mail,-con.

Last of all, there is a decided lack of skilled persons who can properly pack such material, save in the larger nursery centers, and even there much is done with machinery, often to the detriment of the tree or shrub. Wooden boxes, once so generally used, are now almost unobtainable and heavy wet packing stuff doesn't help cardboard cartons. Moreover, much of the plant material is dug in fall, stored in cellars all winter, and then shipped dry with a polyethylene coated wrap. To those of us whose recollections go back to the freshly dug tree or bush, puddled immediately in a heavy clay so that the roots were coated and protected, and then packed with wet straw, or shingle-tow, in water-proof-paper lined burlapped bales or wooden boxes, the latter seems inadequate to say the least, altho when it is all well done, the end results are the same, and the labor costs much lower.

All of which has a decided bearing on why you cannot buy many of the unusual new and old shrubs and trees any more. If you cannot find them at the Supermarket, wrapped tightly about the roots, and with the tops waxed to prevent drying, you do without many lovely things. And if you do find them at your local nursery, you engage the time of a sales person to help you determine what you want, and to see that it is dug, wrapped sufficiently to get it to your home in or on your car, and then you wonder why you pay so much for it. The same person could supervise the digging and packing for shipment of many more plants in the same time he allotted you, and perhaps do it even better.

Understand, we are not suggesting that we return to those older days, even if it were possible to do so. Times have changed and it is necessary that we adapt to them. But certain things can best be sold by mail, and for such things it is necessary to meet the problems of packing and shipping which have been mentioned. And so we beg of you that if when you have read our offerings of such material, you decide to get in your car and drive to Shelburne and select your own plants, please stop a moment and consider that we are busy with other sales, and sit down and write us, so that your material can be ready for you.

UNUSUAL TREES AND SHRUBS.

We grow many of the better known trees, shrubs, and evergreens and for those of you who are close, or have homes in Vermont, we suggest a call here. The following however, are new or little known, and we can and do ship them anywhere. Our prices include packing for shipment, as these must generally be wrapped or boxed separately, often at some considerable expense.

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AZALEA MOLLIS, MIXED COLORS. These Azaleas, which drop their leaves, grow readily for us and we now have a considerable number. They are perfectly hardy, like a bit of lime in the soil, and may attain good size. The flowers in shades of red and orange, are large, and appear with the opening leaves, in May. Sturdy, 12-18" plants, bare rooted, are \$1.50 each.  
A. MOLLIS, YELLOW SHADES. These from seed, and may vary. We do not guarantee color, but those we have seen are true. Prices same.

CASTANEA MOLLISSIMA. We have some number of trees, from 3' to 6' tall, transplanted and branched, which have been grown here from a fruiting tree on our grounds. Give them a very well drained location, and they should reward you. In any case, an attractive small tree. \$5.00 each.

CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA ROSEA. The Sweet Pepperbush is an attractive shrub, with its fragrant white flowers in July, and its soft yellow foliage after frost. The pink flowered form is even more attractive and lovely. Strong 18/24", and bushy, \$2.50

EUONYMUS NANUS KOOPMANNI. This upright form of a prostrate shrub from Asia, may grow to 3'. Its slender stems and small leaves appeal to us, and we suggest its use as a clipped low hedge. But best of all are the bright pink and orange fruits, which appear in late summer, on even small plants. Of rapid growth while small. We offer 12/15" plants, several stems, \$1.00 each.

PYRACANTHA KASAN. Most Firethorns are not hardy here, or will not fruit. But this is hardy, and bears its bright orange berries profusely. The foliage usually kills, but it is not killed back, and the wood rapidly leaves out in spring. We have fine, one year old plants to offer, about 12" high, \$1. ea.

SPIREA TRILOBATA. A small Bridal Wreath, growing to about 3' and much resembling Van Houtte Spirea of which it is one parent. Very attractive for modern homes. We have small plants, 4/6" high, for growing on at 50¢ each; larger, 18" from field, \$1.50

SYMPHORICARPUS, MOTHER OF PEARL. This is the common Snowberry, but the white fruits are flushed pink. Otherwise similar, it is very attractive and unusual, and new. 12/15" plants, \$1.50 ea.

ULMUS, CHRISTINE BUISMAN. To all of us, the threat to our native Elms from disease, is a pressing matter. This Christine Buisman Elm is a form of the European Elm which is entirely hardy here, and is either immune or very resistant to both Dutch Elm disease and Phloem Necrosis. This fact is vouched for by the USDA. The plant is of rapid growth, attractive, and quite closely resembles the American Elm. 4/5' high, \$5.00.

VIBURNUM CARLESI. The Mayflower Viburnum is loved of all, for its lovely soft pink and white flower buds, and fragrant flowers. The soft grey foliage also recommends it. In fall, there are blue-black fruits. Commonly grafted, the plant is subject to killing from an infection at the graft union. For some years we have been raising seedlings, and can offer own root plants, well branched, 15/18" high, for \$2.50 each.

### EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

Shrubs which retain their foliage have a particular value in cold areas. Unfortunately many of the group are not too satisfactory here, notably Rhododendrons. The following will grow for us, and are recommended for other similar areas.

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ARCTOSTAPHYLOS UVA-URSI. Bearberry is properly a trailing vine. It carpets sand dunes, and dry rocky exposed areas rapidly and thickly. It will of course, grow on good soils, not too wet. The prostrate stems are clothed with tiny leaves, which reddens in the fall. Small bright red berries add to the beauty of the plant. Our stock is from a wild colony, here in Vermont. Small year old plants, the best size, \$1.00 each.

BUXUS KOREANA. Korean Box grows very slowly for us, but seems entirely hardy. While similar to better known Box plants, this appears to be more spreading than erect. With cold weather, the plant becomes a light green, but the darker color returns in the spring. 6/9" spread, \$1.50 each.

DAPHNE CNEORUM. Known and loved for many generations, this small shrub pleases everyone who sees it for the first time. In its nursery stage, it is a rounded bush, a foot high, and wide. With time, it becomes a sprawling mat, but always at its stem tips it opens the pink cluster of buds to fragrant whitish flowers, reminding one of Arbutus. We grow it readily, and when it becomes too large, it may be cut back hard, after spring flowering, when it will renew itself and flower well again in fall, as usual. We grow it best here on poor soil, not too fertile, or damp, and seldom have losses. We offer six to nine inch wide plants, balled, at \$1.50 each.

EUONYMUS RADICANS. Botanically, this is now said to be E. fortunei and the plant we offer is a form of it which is a spreading vine, with small rounded leaves, dark green, and taking on a reddish cast in fall. It will carpet over stumps or rocks, and is excellent for the front of evergreens. Strong, 2-yr. old clumps, \$1.50 each.

E. RADICANS VEGETUS. This is the large leaved Wintercreeper, and it often goes to several feet high, strong stems clothed with leathery light green leaves, as large as a quarter. If happily placed it fruits heavily, the berries much like those of the Bittersweet, to which it is allied. While it does lose its foliage here, it rarely kills the wood. We offer, 2 year old plants, 6/8" for \$1.00 each; 3 year heavy \$1.50 ea.

LAVANDULA VERA, MUNSTED VARIETY. Tho usually thought of as a perennial plant, this is properly an evergreen sub-shrub. We offer the true Munsted variety, very hardy, and making a low mound of fragrant foliage, a foot high, and eventually very wide, topped by spikes of dark blue flowers.. One year old transplants, will grow rapidly and flower, 50¢ each.

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## Gardenside Nurseries Inc

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### THE MANAGER'S DESK.

To many of you who will receive the GOSSIP for the first time, these words are an attempt on my part to state the principles under which we conduct this business, and what we agree to do.

First of all, we guarantee that all the plants we send out are true to name so far as more than forty years of growing them has acquainted me with them. Mixtures will occur, and when called to our attention, they will be corrected immediately.

We guarantee also that plants will reach you in good condition. If they arrive rotted or broken, write us at once, but do not return them. Plant them out, we will either replace immediately, or if that is not possible, will issue you a credit.

WE DO NOT GUARANTEE PLANTS TO GROW, OR AGAINST LOSS FROM WINTER, OR OTHER CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL.

For the most part, plants will be sent by Parcel Post. We have found it best to use Special Handling, the slight extra cost often saves losses, especially in warm weather. On shipments to long distances, I believe the cost of Air Post is justified for plants can be more lightly packed, and time is saved. We can ship via Express, and will do so if requested, but it is slower and more expensive. Some few large or heavy items may have to be sent this way.

I am interested in your problems, and your special desires. And if you have a new plant that you think might be of value to us, please write me. So far as I can do so, I will answer all letters personally, but please do not be hurt if there is a delay, or only a brief note on the order Acknowledgment which we send you.

Canadian customers must supply us with an Importation Permit, to be had from Ottawa. There is an extra Inspection charge of \$1. also. Such orders are very welcome, and I attempt to give them special consideration.

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